

Analysis on the Urban Planning and Management Trend to Adapt to the Needs of Hangzhou's Aging Society

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Abstract—Under the background of rapid economic progress and rapid development of social in recent years, aging of population and the problem of the elderly have become a social problem which has been paid more attention to. The paper studies the current situation and characteristics of the aging society in Hangzhou, forecasts the future development trend, and effectively prevents the urban planning problems and spatial planning problems caused by the aging of population. It is of great significance to accelerate the social stability, rapid economic progress and social coordinated development of Hangzhou, and can also play a good role in building a harmonious society. In view of this, this paper analyzes the social needs of the aging society in Hangzhou, puts forward the corresponding urban planning suggestions, and points out the trend of future management, in order to provide some support for improving the effect of urban planning and management level in Hangzhou.

Index Terms—Adapt to the needs of Hangzhou aging society, urban planning, management trend.

I. INTRODUCTION

The population aging rate is the proportion of the elderly people over 65 years old in the social field. At present, WHO believes that the aging rate of the population over 65 years old is between 7% and 14% as a country with an aging population. If the aging rate exceeds this standard, it will enter the ranks of aging countries. China is expected to enter this state in ten years. At present, some coastal cities have become aging society ahead of schedule, especially Hangzhou, where the population is aging. China is expected to enter this state in 10 years, especially Hangzhou, where the trend of aging population is very obvious. If we adopt the traditional urban planning and management methods, it is difficult to meet the needs of the aging society. Therefore, Hangzhou's urban planning and management should adapt to the needs of the aging society in the future, and create the corresponding urban planning mechanism and management system, so as to better carry out urban planning and service work based on the aging society in the process of future development.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE CURRENT SITUATION OF THE AGING SOCIAL SOCIETY IN HANGZHOU

A. Background Interpretation

Since the early 1990s, Hangzhou has become an aging society. The number of elderly people is very high. In 2010,

the number of local people over 60 years old was about 1.2 million, and the number of people over 65 years old was about 900,000 or more. It is estimated that the aging rate of the local population in 2030 may reach 35%, which is an astonishing number. And it is difficult to reverse this situation based on the law. It is a big problem to solve and deal with the aging social problems reasonably, and the social needs are also It started to change. During the 13th Five Year Plan period, the aging population of Hangzhou has developed rapidly, and the number of elderly population has increased rapidly. At the end of 2020, the number of elderly people over 60 years old has exceeded 1.8 million, the growth rate of the elderly population is 6%, and the aging proportion reaches more than 24%. The number of elderly people over 80 years old is more than 300000, and the number of empty nest elderly is increasing, especially the empty-nest proportion of elderly people and the phenomenon of empty-nest in rural areas are more prominent.

B. Demand Analysis

1) The demand status of home care needs

For the elderly, their demands for public facilities are mainly fitness infrastructure, recreational infrastructure, entertainment infrastructure, health and medical infrastructure, cultural infrastructure, etc. For the elderly in Hangzhou, they often visit the areas in which parks and green spaces, medical and health institutions, shopping malls, supermarkets, elderly activity centers, etc. But there is a certain gap in the infrastructure of Hangzhou.

a) Demand for daily physical health facilities

From the aspect of fitness and recreational infrastructure, many residential communities do not provide adequate fitness facilities for the elderly, or walking distance is too long, Especially in some old communities, there is a general lack of fitness facilities and recreational infrastructure. As a result, the elderly have to take a bus to a place with infrastructure during the morning rush hour for morning exercises, which increases the traffic pressure during the morning rush hour [1].

b) Demand for medical and health service facilities

In terms of health and medical infrastructure, there is no reasonable allocation of relevant medical resources, and the locations of hospitals are concentrated in the downtown area, which is difficult to provide a convenient medical environment for the elderly. Although the basic medical and health institutions have been built in various residential areas of Hangzhou, the infrastructure of the relevant institutions is very backward, without sufficient scale, and unable to rationally configure equipment or systems.

c) Demand for cultural and entertainment facilities

For the lack of entertainment and cultural infrastructure,

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some developers did not set up sufficient cultural and entertainment infrastructure for the elderly in order to improve economic efficiency. From the actual investigation, we can find that the elderly in Hangzhou have a great demand for cultural and entertainment infrastructure, especially retired cadres, faculty, etc., who have a high pursuit in cultural activities and entertainment activities. The lack of rich infrastructure will reduce the effectiveness of the service, which is not conducive to home-based care for the elderly [2].

2) The current situation of the demand for elderly care in Institutions

a) The situation in other regions

According to the experience of western developed countries, in the process of institutional care for the aged, beds should account for about 6% of the number of the elderly, and the number of beds in Hong Kong and Macao is set at 3%. In the process of investigation and research in Hangzhou, 6% of the elderly have the willingness to provide for the aged in pension institutions, and the number of beds in pension institutions is very large. However, there is a shortage of institutional infrastructure for the elderly in Hangzhou, and the contradiction between supply and demand is too big. During the investigation, we can learn that there are more than 200 institutions for the elderly in the old urban area of Hangzhou, with about 20000 beds. According to the calculation of the number of the elderly population, this proportion is far from the actual demand proportion of the elderly population in Hangzhou. It's very big. We need to allocate another 20000 to 30000 beds.

b) The specific situation of Hangzhou

In the process of planning and construction of elderly care institutions, there is no comprehensive research and Analysis on how to deal with the problem that the number of facilities of elderly care institutions does not meet the requirements and the contradiction between supply and demand. Whether it is the development of elderly care institutions, the choice of address, the setting of scale or the improvement of functions, it is only the government departments that make decisions, but not the government. Can systematically and scientifically carry out the needs investigation and demonstration work. Although the government departments have begun to formulate the policy of differential allocation according to the lack of facilities for the elderly, and a few regions have formulated the policy of full allocation, for the elderly institutions in the society, the poor business model makes it difficult to reasonably implement the policy requirements and carry out the service work [3].

III. SUGGESTIONS ON URBAN PLANNING TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE AGING SOCIETY IN HANGZHOU

The above studies the demand gap of the aging society in Hangzhou. In order to meet the development needs of the aging society, the corresponding urban planning suggestions are put forward as follows, mainly by increasing infrastructure, revitalizing the elderly care institutions and other forms, those meet the needs of the current home-based care and institutional care for the elderly to provide help for

the construction and stable development of a harmonious society. The main planning measures are as follows:

A. Do a Good Job in Urban Planning for Home-Based Care

Urban planning departments should do a good job in market investigation and research, including accurately calculating and dealing with the elderly care demand in Hangzhou, compiling corresponding indicators, carrying out macro guidance, and providing certain guarantee for the renewal, construction, transformation and upgrading of home-based elderly care infrastructure by means of legal management.

- 1) It is suggested that in the process of urban planning, the special planning of home-based care infrastructure should be formulated to solve the problems of insufficient and unreasonable infrastructure. Within the planning period, it is not allowed to change the nature of the land use. Rigid management is adopted. According to the characteristics of population mobility, population distribution, and the forecast results of future trends, it is necessary to accurately judge the densely populated area of the elderly, and set up centralized entertainment infrastructure, cultural infrastructure and so on, so as to meet the needs of home-based elderly care infrastructure.
- 2) For the existing community supporting public norms, it's necessary to set up the new elderly infrastructure allocation standards and update requirements, etc., and to define the standards of the elderly population service stations and the standards of medical health care Railway Station in each community, to improve the advanced nature of the supporting facilities, to provide the elderly with a good basic care for the elderly at home. At the same time, it is also necessary to set specific standards according to the implementation characteristics and needs of the elderly project. According to the technical and economic indicators, the results of demand forecast and so on, it is necessary to improve the decision-making plan and scheme of home-based elderly care infrastructure of public buildings, and do a good job in the overall and regional planning of the city. In this way, it can not only arrange overall urban construction, but ensure the completeness of home-based care infrastructure for the elderly [4].

B. Urban Planning of Institutional Pension

It is suggested that government departments should provide adequate land use guarantee, policy guarantee and fund guarantee in the institutional pension, so as to play a good role in public intervention in land use in the process of urban planning. Based on the infrastructure of pension institutions have certain public welfare during the aged living in lodging, which highly relies on financial allocation and input a little in the market. It is suggested that the government departments should use the paid form of land supply in combination with the legal system based on the land use security that is based on the preferential land price. On the basis of the preferential policies, the nature of land use should be standardized. It can only be used in the aspect of pension and unemployment, and can not be put into the

market [5]. For the existing pension institutions, it's necessary to focus on upgrading, while improving the level of infrastructure, and effectively alleviate the contradiction between the supply of pension institutions and the demand of the elderly in Hangzhou. It is suggested that the old-age care institutions should transform the original structure, increase the number of beds and improve the utilization rate of space. At the same time, relevant departments should pay attention to the integration of real estate resources during the urban planning period, learning from the successful experience of Shanghai and Nanjing, integrating land, housing and other real estate resources, developing them into pension institutions, and constantly increasing the number of beds. For example, some factories in Hangzhou are unable to operate normally due to operational difficulties. The relevant departments can guide them to transform their original factories into pension institutions, which will not only prevent the phenomenon of occupying new land resources, but also reduce the amount of investment and revitalize the industry of pension institutions. In addition, during the urban planning work, the relevant departments should also give some encouragement to the elderly care institutions to carry out the infrastructure transformation and pension function extension. For example, the elderly care institutions can reserve beds or set up activity beds in the community, and can also transform some low-level hospitals to become nursing stations for the elderly and transform the nursing homes with weak function into high-level nursing homes. In addition, the family hotel can be transformed into a service center for the elderly, in which a variety of pension service infrastructure and functions can be extended [6].

IV. THE TREND OF URBAN MANAGEMENT TO MEET THE NEEDS OF THE AGING SOCIETY IN HANGZHOU

A. Create a Good Living Environment for the Elderly in the Future

During the process of future urban planning and management, in order to better adapt to the needs of the elderly society in Hangzhou, we should focus on creating a good living environment for the elderly to meet their demands of residential function. First of all, we can create a central green space system with adaptive planning location to ensure the safety and convenience of entry and exit. Moreover, it can be combined with business and management centers to create various activity centers for the elderly. At the same time, the relevant management departments are also supposed to combine the needs of the elderly in Hangzhou with reasonable infrastructure management, which can not only meet the needs of the elderly for rest and walking, but also consider the diversification of outdoor activities that can divide the activity areas of the elderly and children to avoid confusion by reasonable setting of fitness infrastructure, tea infrastructure, chat infrastructure and so on. Secondly, we can build green space for residential quarters and residential groups to truly satisfy the needs of the elderly in all aspects of infrastructure, and play the role of management value [7].

B. Strengthen Social Management

With the rapid increase of the elderly population in

Hangzhou, it is bound to face social problems. Therefore, in the future management, we should strengthen social management. First of all, from the perspective of the aging society, the problem of the elderly belongs to the whole society, so we need to attach great importance to it. During the period of urban planning and management, we should carefully study and analyze the cultural characteristics, health characteristics, psychological characteristics, education, economic level and so on of the elderly, so as to provide different services and support for different elderly people. Moreover, in the process of urban planning and management, the infrastructure construction and services for the elderly should be taken as the main contents, and the construction standards of activity centers, learning places and apartments for the elderly should be unified. Once the construction of such facilities does not meet the requirements during the period of social management, a series of rectification and improvement should be made. Secondly, in the research of aging society, most experts believe that the concept of population aging should be changed. In addition to paying attention to the care and care for the elderly, they should also be regarded as social creators and participants. During the period of social management, we should study how to make the elderly contribute to the construction of a harmonious society, and consider how to solve the problem of population aging from this perspective. The social and economic pressure under the environment, the development of the elderly and so on, in the case of highlighting the role of the elderly as the main body of society, can enhance their enthusiasm and creativity in social groups, and make some efforts to build a harmonious society. Finally, from the perspective of population law, population aging refers to the increase in the scale and number of the elderly during the aging period, and they have become the main body of the society. And the aging of population also belongs to the social process, which is an important stage of life with certain positive significance. In the face of this fact, it is suggested that in the process of future urban planning and social management, Hangzhou should focus on guiding the aging to form a certain positive political, economic and cultural influence. While emphasizing social sustainable development, Hangzhou should reasonably carry out the construction of population capacity, and regard the elderly as the most important part of human resources, so as to provide self-demonstration for them. It can not only enhance the participation of the elderly in social activities, but also make them contribute to social development [8].

V. CONCLUSION

To sum up, there is a gap in the demand for home-based care and institutional care in the process of the development of aging society in Hangzhou, which is difficult to meet the infrastructure and service needs of the elderly. In this case, city planning should focus on improving the relevant infrastructure according to the current situation of the elderly in Hangzhou, and it should ensure the optimization and advanced nature of the infrastructure for whether home based care or nursing institution for the aged. In the process of future development, we should also carry out the

corresponding planning and management work in combination with the situation of aging society.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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